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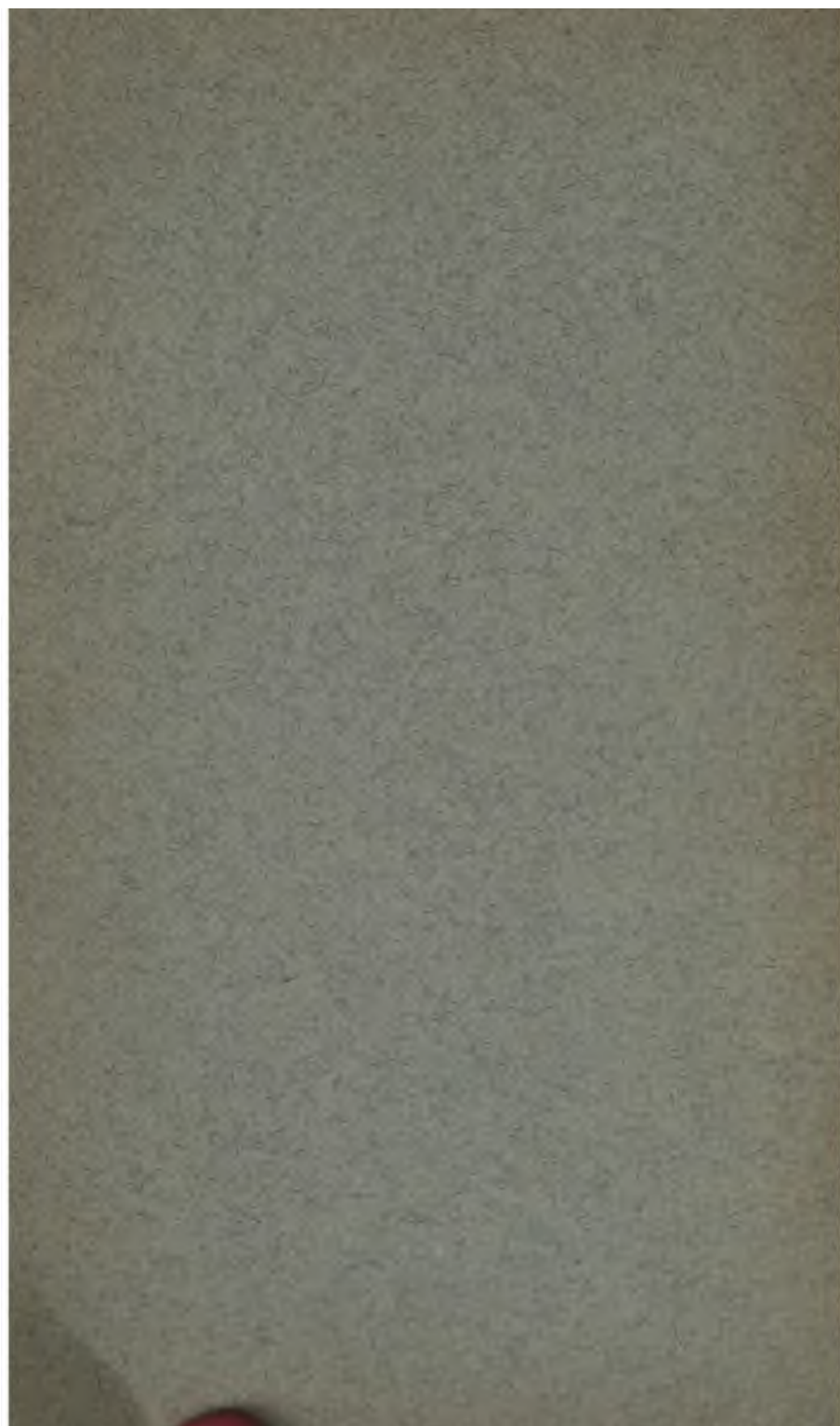
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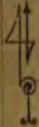
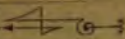
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SPOKANE COUNTY

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FOR THE INFORMATION OF IMMIGRANTS

AND OTHERS.

BY C. B. CARLISLE, JOURNALIST.


SECON^d EDITION.

PORTLAND, OREGON:
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INTRODUCTION.

VERY steamship and railway train coming to the Northwest, brings scores of immigrants from all parts of the world, and it is more than likely that this influx of people will continue for years to come and, notwithstanding the avalanche of newspaper correspondence, pamphlets, etc., which has been showered upon the people of the east, north and south, for the past year or two, to the majority of these, Spokane county or country is still a *terra incognita*, and thousand of these are athirst for every scrap of reliable information concerning it.

The great results so far accomplished; the unprecedented production of the soil; the rapid, permanent and profitable growth of the country in a general or special sense; the superior climatic surroundings with other features peculiar to the Spokane country, when written or spoken of, seem to be a presentation that should be taken with a considerable degree of allowance, intermingled with doubt as to how far the information is to be credited. It is not to be denied that many writers have been enthusiastic in their descriptions, and while stating naught that is actually untrue, exceptional cases, items or objects, have been largely treated upon, and the idea conveyed that it was general and not special results that were alluded to. Ideas like these have brought here a great many people who expect to grow suddenly rich, and these have been astonished and disappointed when they came to realize that expenditure of brain, labor and money were necessary to success here, as anywhere else in the world, and have gone to the other extreme, and denounce all that was said of this section, as untrue.

The success of many, the rapidly increasing prosperity of the territory, the immense bulk of wealth of many kinds within the scope of this county alone, have awakened an intense desire upon

the part of strangers for real information, and it is the desire of the author to furnish that which can be readily substantiated.

We are honest in the opinion that, taken as a whole, the northwest is richer in natural resources than almost any other part of the United States of the same area; and this is said, too, while the industries are comparatively undeveloped, when the country is in a transition state, passing from the frontier existence, prospecting excitement and temporary prosperity of railway building—all this, to a settled and definite condition, in which agriculture and manufacturing form the basis—while the capability of expansion of these is really unknown. Under the rapid railway development of this section by the O. R. & N. Co. and the Northern Pacific, the expansion of our resources has been compelled, and under this a new era has dawned for this country. This railway spirit has opened up connection with other parts of the world, provided markets and penetrated all the ramifications of trade and commerce, and as a result, prosperity is seen in every city, town and hamlet—really, in every face one meets.

My position as a journalist has given me superior advantages for the collection and compilation of solid facts and results, and these, rather than eloquent language or beautiful embellishment, will be found in this work. It is designed for use and information, in the absence of what the wise men of our legislature should have done for this country. Immigrants need to be informed about this country, and this we have furnished here.

C. B. CARLISLE.

SPOKANE FALLS, July, 1883.

SPOKANE COUNTY.

PERHAPS the capabilities, resources and the probable future developments of Spokane county have been less intelligently written about and described than most of those comprising this territory. Until July, 1881, there was no communication by rail with adjoining counties, or the outside world, and the traveler by stage followed roadways giving him no glimpses of our valleys, or our broad fertile plains. Spokane county is next to the largest in the territory, having an area of 10,000 square miles, and lying east and south of the Columbia river. This area embraces all the vast and fertile region lying within the Big Bend of the above named river, and which is known as Spokane Plains in the northwest. And it is well enough to say here, that the term "Spokane Plains" is not used as it is in Eastern Nevada or Utah: there meaning an arid region, for no part of the territory is within the so-called arid country. The country joins the Pan-Handle of Idaho on the east, Stevens county on the north, Whitman south and the Columbia on the west. It is all within what is known as the great wheat belt of Eastern Washington, and offers an immense region, much of it as yet untouched, of the best of agricultural land.

CLIMATE.

In the inquiry made about a new country, the climate is the chief burden. It is made this by those of sound bodily health, as well as those not in good health; by those whose pursuits are materially affected by climatic changes, as well as those who follow mechanical industries.

The general belief among people in the outside world is that our climate is an exceedingly cold one. This is an error, and

taken advantage of, too, by people in California, jealous of the tide of immigration coming this way. Being so far north it would be cold here, but for the fact that we are not subject to the natural influences of climate—that is, not located with reference to the zones. In the three months called winter, we have the climate of Maryland, Washington City, and Jefferson City, Missouri. In the winter we have the influence of the soft, warm winds from the China and Japan seas, and in summer these winds are cooled by the high range of mountains lying to the west, north and east of the Spokane country. According to the signal service record, the average temperature for 1882 was 47.7°. Here in the Falls, last winter, there were but seven days when carpenters could not do outdoor work, and not more than two weeks between November and January when it was not common to see painters doing outside work. During the year, there were 21 days when the maximum thermometer was below 32°, and six days when it exceeded 75°. Rainfall, 20.18 inches. When we have hot weather, the heat is not at all oppressive; everybody laboring without any inconvenience. The nights are always cool and refreshing, making light blankets a necessary part of the bed clothing. Nothing could be more thoroughly delightful than the spring and fall months.

Sometimes, snow may lie a month or six weeks on the ground. Usually, however, it disappears within a few days. The speedy melting of the snow is due, at times, to a somewhat remarkable phenomenon. A periodical warm wind blows up the channel of the Columbia from the southwest throughout the year. This is called the "Chinook." It penetrates the gaps and passes of the mountain ranges of Montana. Before it the snow melts so rapidly that often in the course of a few hours no vestige remains where it lay a foot in depth a day before. The "Chinook" wind is a great benefit to the country. Its warm, moist atmosphere is doubtless the result of its passage across the great thermal ocean stream, known as the Japan current, which operates so powerfully to mitigate the climate of the entire northwest coast, that otherwise would be cold and rigorous in the extreme. Further, when it is very cold, there are no razor-like winds, as in Nevada, Utah and Nebraska.

Spring begins in February with warm, pleasant weather, and

lasts until the middle of May. At this season rain falls in sufficient quantity to give life to vegetation and insure good crops.

Through the kindness of Dennis Moore, of the signal service and government telegraph office here, we have been placed in possession of the following data, as part of his annual meteorological summary for the year ending December, 1882. As the office was not in operation until February, the report covers eleven months. The report is very elaborate in detail, but we have only space for the following. For the eleven months as stated, we have the following as the mean temperature:

	<i>degrees.</i>		<i>degrees.</i>
February.....	29.5	August.....	61.9
March.....	41.4	September.....	53.5
April.....	48.9	October.....	42.9
May.....	53.6	November.....	33.0
June.....	59.3	December.....	31.3
July.....	65.6		

These figures show the annual mean temperature to be 47.4°. Those who have been inquiring by letter, from time to time, about the weather here, during the different months of the year, can now see at a glance, what we have to offer in this respect, and making comparisons with what the signal service furnishes in different parts of the country, determine as to the most desirable place to live, in this respect.

Another interesting feature of the report from which we glean, is the number of clear days in the eleven months. The record is as follows:

	<i>clear days.</i>		<i>clear days.</i>
February.....	4	August.....	15
March.....	9	September.....	11
April.....	8	October.....	4
May.....	4	November.....	1
June.....	3	December.....	1
July.....	12		

The following table presents the days of the year wherein the maximum thermometer was below 32°, the minimum, and when it exceeded 90°:

	<i>Max. below 32°.</i>	<i>Minimum.</i>	<i>Ex. 90°</i>
February.....	7	16	
March.....		16	
April.....		2	
May.....			
June.....			
July.....			4
August.....			2
September.....		1	
October.....	6	8	
November.....		20	
December.....	7	27	

Below we have the record of rainfall:

	<i>Inches.</i>
February.....	3.85
March.....	1.07
April.....	1.20
May.....	.50
June.....	1.23
July.....	2.25
August.....	.45
September.....	2.55
October.....	1.42
November.....	2.23
December.....	2.44
Total for the 11 months.....	20.18

Between the middle of April and September the hours of the day, after three o'clock, are delightful; the cooling breezes from the mountain ranges and the almost frigid waters of the rivers, join in making a most delicious temperature—one that leaves the inhabitant or tourist nothing to wish for in that direction. The twilight lasts so long, at this season, that even those with poor sight can read a book as late as half-past nine o'clock, without any other light than that furnished by nature.

If one has a desire to revel in a season of *dolce far niente*, we know of no other place on the continent that is preferable to this charming spot, Spokane Falls.

THE SOIL.

About Spokane Falls, Cheney, Sprague, Farmington, Ritzville, in Peone Prairie, Moran Prairie, White Bluffs, Deep Creek Falls, Medical Lake, Crab Creek, Rockförd, Hangman Creek and Rock Creek—all localities tributary in a greater or less degree to Spokane Falls, and best reached by the immigrant from this city, and localities, too, where those wishing can procure land in plenty, and at such rates as are within reach of every man having brain, muscle and energy—the soil is a dark loam of great depth, composed of alluvial deposits and decomposed lava overlying a clay sub-soil. The constituents of this soil adapt the land peculiarly to the production of wheat. All the mineral salts which are necessary to the perfect growth of this cereal are abundant, reproducing themselves constantly as the processes of gradual decomposition in this soil of volcanic origin proceed. The clods are easily broken by the plow, and the ground quickly crumbles on exposure to the atmosphere. Although a dry season may continue for months, this light, porous land retains and absorbs enough moisture from the atmosphere, after its particles have been partially disintegrated, to insure perfect growths and full harvests.

This assertion is so at variance with common experience that it might well be questioned. Happily, it is susceptible of explanation. In spite of the fact that there are comparatively few showers between May and the following October, and that the average rainfall for the year does not exceed 20 inches, there is always the requisite moisture for maturing the crops. Paradoxical as it may seem, if the rain were greatly in excess of this low average, damage would certainly ensue, and it is equally sure, if successful farming depended upon the limited rainfall, there would be poor harvests. The clouds supply only in part the moisture which is needed. The warm air currents, surcharged with vapor, which sweep inland from the ocean, up the Columbia river, prevent drought. The effect of these atmospheric currents in tempering the climate has already been described. Their influence upon the vegetation is no less vital. The moisture with which they are laden is held in suspension during the day, diffused over the face of the country. At night it is condensed by the cooler temperature and precipitated in the form of a fine mist on every exposed



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Board and room per week.....	5 50	to	6 50
Day board in private family.....			4 00
Board and room in private family.....			5 00

For transients the hotel charges are from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day, with free transportation to and from the house.

A house of from 2 to 3 rooms can be rented for from \$10 to \$15 per month; wood ready for the stove costs about \$1.75 per rick—8 feet long, 4 feet high, and stove length.

Timber is plentiful and lumber at the mills can be had for from \$12 to \$18 per M.

Flour in sacks, \$2 per 100 lbs. At the bakers you get 14 bread tickets for \$1.

Lamp-oil, \$3 to \$3.50 per five gallon can.

Clothing, ready made, is not more than 10 per cent. higher than in the east.

Dress goods are ten per cent. higher than in the east.

Milk, delivered by the month, \$3 for one quart per day.

Out in the country, the prices of food, that is such articles as are produced there, are at least 10 per cent. cheaper than those given above.

Spokane Falls Market Report, April:

Apples, dried, per lb.....	16	Oats, per lb.....	1½
Peaches, per lb.....	20	Barley, "	2
Plums, "	20	Ham, "	20
Beans, "	8	Shoulder "	15
Onions, "	4	Bacon, "	18
Potatoes, "	1½	Chickens, per doz.....	\$3 00
Cabbage, "	4	Eggs, per doz.....	25
Butter, "	40	Syrup, per gal.....	1 00
Cheese, "	25	Honey, "	2 00
Beef, "	12	Apples, per box.....	2 50
Mutton, "	8	Lard, 10 lb. can.....	2 00
Pork, "	8	Brown sugar, 6 lbs. for... 1 00	
Corn Beef, "	7	Coffee, 4 lbs. for.....	1 00
Corn Meal, "	7½	Canned goods, about.....	25
Oat Meal, "	7½		

And while upon the question of finances, it is well enough to say, that the territory is not a dollar in debt, but has a large balance on hand. The county of Spokane owes nothing, all the different funds showing healthy balances of cash on hand, especially that set apart for school purposes; and taxable property for this year will aggregate fully \$3,500,000. The county tax is 15 mills on the dollar. Our county sheriff makes the estimate, that the increase of grain acreage in the county this year, will be 40 per cent., or about 70,000 acres.

One of the very best evidences of this probable increase in acreage, and that our farmers do not propose to work with rude and slovenly makeshifts, but that this section of country is rapidly settling down to what must become the basis of all future prosperity here, is the large sales of the best of agricultural implements. There are four firms in Spokane Falls dealing in these implements, and from these gentlemen we have their sales for April, 1882, given in the following order: \$4,500, \$2,650, \$2,900, and \$2,150; a total of \$12,200. These implements are of the very best manufactured, the most expensive, and possessed of all the modern improvements. When it is remembered that all the sales of these implements, for all the seasons from the first settlement of the county, or this part of it, would not aggregate \$5,000, the record above given carries with it a weight of evidence not realized in any other way.

CROP REPORTS.

While we have said, in a general way, that the yield of wheat, oats and barley will average so much, the proof of the pudding is the eating thereof, and we take it, that the man who thinks of coming out here to engage in agriculture will be pleased to have something to detail, so we have concluded to give the following report of Mr. C. Bartlet, who threshed the grain in Peone Prairie—twelve miles from here—last season:

The wheat of Leonard Dill, of Peone plateau, yielded 35 bushels to the acre. At one time during the season he thought it would not pay to take the grain to the sack.

The result of the threshing at T. J. Doak's was: wheat, 29 bushels to the acre; barley, 51 bushels, and oats, 62 bushels. The wheat stood very thin, and Mr. Doak at one time intended to cut it for hay.

James Franzen's oats yielded 67 bushels to the acre, after cattle had pastured in it time and again during the season. Properly cared for, the result would have probably been 75 or 80 bushels.

As an evidence of the fertility of the soil in this section of country, we have the testimony of Dr. J. J. Piper, that he sowed exactly 150 pounds of oats, and from that, the threshers testify they gave him 175 bushels of the grain.

From 2½ acres of land, H. Dart took 105 bushels of oats.

From 8 acres of wheat, Chas. Hone took 355 bushels of grain, machine measure. His wheat and oats, as a crop, yielded over 50 bushels to the 'acre.' He finds sale for his wheat, for seed, at a cent and a quarter.

And it is a further evidence in this direction that specimens of the grain grown in the fields in the immediate vicinity of Spokane Falls, put on exhibition at the Mechanics' Fair in Portland, last season, took the diploma.

VEGETABLES.

As for vegetables of all kinds, potatoes, turnips, parsnips, cabbage, beets, onions, and almost every thing coming under the head of "garden truck," what is grown here, is of the largest kind, full in yield, of excellent flavor and quality. The potatoes raised here are very large. The same is true of cabbage, onions and turnips. Berries and small fruits are plentiful.

ORCHARD FRUITS.

It has been told abroad that we can not raise fruit in this section of country, that we are too far north. As a contradiction to this, we state, that within twelve miles of this city there are a dozen orchards, all thrifty and bearing. We can give the names of more than fifty farmers who this year have bought young trees with which to start orchards. Mr. H. N. Muzzy, a mile from town, north, has this season set out 1,000 apple and 200 other trees.

The best contradiction to the assertion that we are too far north, is in the fact that John Rickey, who lives eighty miles north of Spokane Falls, has a large orchard, and last season produced a large quantity of splendid fruit. And still further, there are here on exhibition a few apples forwarded by Judge Labrie, from the

700 trees' orchard of F. R. Smith, who lives within a mile of the 49th parallel, and near Okanagan lake, a long journey to the north and west of Spokane Falls. These apples are not only very large and sound, but of excellent flavor, equal to any fruit produced in Indiana, Ohio or New York. Mr. Smith had plenty of peaches, plums, pears and melons, during last season.

R. G. Williamson, who came from Kansas five years ago, has operated a farm five miles east of this place, taking land that was supposed to be almost worthless, has been marketing gooseberries for four years, has cherry trees two years old, bearing fruit, and peach trees in bloom the second year from the planting of the pit. He has prunes, plums, apples and currants, and has been more fortunate with these fruits here than he was in Kansas. He gives us the names of half a dozen neighbors who have been equally fortunate in this respect.

Mr. Havermale, of Moran Prairie, has had the same experience with fruit as that detailed by Mr. Williamson.

INFORMATION IN PORTLAND.

Emigrants en route by steamer are met at Astoria by an authorized agent from the Northern Pacific Land Department and Immigration Bureau, who, during the journey by steamship from that point to Portland, will furnish them with all desired information relative to their needs while in the last named place, and their journey to other points in the northwest.

Once in Portland, the emigrant in search of farming lands or town lots in the various outlying localities in Oregon or Washington Territory, is directed to the Northern Pacific Land Office, which is convenient to all hotels and steamship landings, where he will find Mr. Paul Schulze, general agent of the western district, and a full and efficient corps of assistants, to aid him in making a satisfactory selection of a new home in the northwest. Here the stranger is furnished with practical and reliable information concerning this great region of country. The emigrant has only to be frank and straightforward himself in order to obtain what he requires. If he will be guided by these gentlemen he need not make a mistake of any kind.

WHO SHOULD COME.

No one should think of emigrating without sufficient means for self-support for at least a short time after reaching his destination;

for suitable employment immediately after arrival can not always be relied on, and there is nothing more discouraging to the new comer than to become a subject of public or private charity. This caution applies particularly to heads of families, who would be cruelly derelict in their duty to expose those depending on them to the risk of destitution on arrival. Families who contemplate settling on lands will require, after providing for all traveling expenses, from \$300 to \$500 with which to meet the cost of putting up a house, for live stock, seed, farming implements, provisions, etc.

Good health is the first requisite of a person who proposes to emigrate to a new country, with a view to improving his condition in life. Although the climate of the Pacific Northwest is so favorable as to insure exemption from many diseases which prevail in other states, and to promise relief in certain ailments, the chances are that immigration will prove a mistake in the case of confirmed invalids who are compelled to work for a living.

Generally speaking, persons accustomed to ordinary and mechanical labor, and who unite frugal habits with persevering industry, will run the least risk in emigrating; but individuals unwilling to work, or accustomed to live by their wits, are not wanted. Idlers will only go from bad to worse, and adventurers will not prosper. It requires health, labor, courage and persistence to succeed here as elsewhere, and emigrants must expect to endure the privations of life in a new country, holding before them the certainty of future comfort and prosperity. Capitalists could not make a mistake by investing their money here in the purchase of timber, mineral or agricultural lands, and by establishing manufactories for the production of all goods made of wool, iron or wood. Such opportunities for making great wealth do not exist elsewhere. In this region money don't grow on trees, and most honest people get it only by the sweat of the brow, still there is enough filthy lucre in these parts to supply a moderate amount of it to every industrious, energetic person who is rightly anxious to work without being too particular as to the kind of work.

Wages here are above the average over the Union. All over this section are opportunities for the right kind of men to make a good living and good homes. But idlers, spendthrifts, intemperate men, slow-going, sleepy-headed customers, may as well

stay where they are, for neither the people nor the country will welcome them, or fling fortunes into their laps. If you are wide awake and full of go-ahead, come along and reap your share of the prosperity which is just in the future in this section. If you have always been left in the lurch, or had your eyes almost cheated out of you wherever you have lived, don't come here to experiment, for the result would likely be the same.

Rents are reasonable. In this city dwellings range from \$8 per month to \$20—\$10 and \$15 being about the average. There is a wider range for places of business. Eligible offices rate at from \$8 to \$10 for a single room, and from \$10 to \$20 for a suite, depending upon location and character of building. The smaller class of shops can be had at \$12 to \$25, and good store rooms at from \$30 to \$80 per month. This city is the largest and best in this part of the Territory. Business centers here, and is undergoing an expansion of the most gratifying character. No place on the Pacific coast has better prospects than Spokane Falls.

The whole Territory is now infused with a new life, and possessed of an activity in excess of anything of the like heretofore seen. Its population is being rapidly augmented, and its resources are being developed in a more than corresponding manner. For all that is produced there is a demand, and more is produced here per capita than by any other equal population of the United States.

Our markets are good, and growing larger every year, so that those who till the soil need have no fear of not disposing of all they produce. Of course there are always some drawbacks, as in all new countries, and we do not claim this as a Paradise, but we believe it to be one of the best, where a man of limited means can, in a short time, make himself a home and a competency. For those who have capital, no country in the world offers better chances than that of the Spokane country. In the next few years fortunes will be made by those who take time by the forelock. Our resources offer an unbounded field for enterprise, and the attention which they deserve is being attracted this way. The completion of railroads connecting us with the East will send to our shores a vast population, and will turn our wilderness into one of the most wealthy and prosperous states.

The most prudent and practical men in our midst do not entertain the shadow of a doubt in regard to the capacity of Spokane

county to support twenty times the population now within its limits.

Taken for granted all that may be claimed for the future of this section, the question that must be uppermost in each immigrant's mind has sole reference to immediate employment. The mass of them arrive with no greater capital than muscle and brave hearts. These are the class of people who will be gladly welcomed to our midst. The pilgrim who came by the train last night has but to look about him at the signs of thrifty business to see the prosperity of men who, in a large majority of instances, were poorer than the average of those coming in to-day. To be sure, the opportunities for accumulation were greater in the early settlement of the country than they are at the present time; just as this region is now a more favorable field for operation than the crowded communities where every avenue for employment is filled and every inviting field for profitable investment fully occupied.

A TEMPORARY HOME FOR IMMIGRANTS.

At a meeting of the citizens of Spokane Falls, held in March of 1883, Mr. Paul Schulze, Chief of the N. P. Land Department and Immigration Bureau, in speaking of the immigration to this point and the necessity for some action on the part of citizens, in behalf of new-comers, said:

At this place the inflowing immigration will strike the first point from which the home seeker can go out in search of land. The Little Spokane and Colville region is within easy reach to the north, the Cottonwood and Big Bend countries to the west, and towards the south extends a broad stretch of the most productive land, on both sides of the boundary line of Washington and Idaho all the way to Snake river. Now then, if you take steps to care for and assist the immigrants when they reach town, if you provide a place where the women and children can remain while the men are out looking for land or work, the immigrants will make Spokane Falls their starting point, and you will secure a large and lucrative trade. Caring for and assisting the immigrant means business for every one of your merchants and bankers; it means the building up of varied industries, of mills and factories; it means prosperity to all. Treat the immigrant well, assist him to the utmost in the hard task of providing a home in a strange country, and you will tie the settler to you and your town. So go to work and erect a large building, an immigrant house, in which the new comers can find shelter and places to cook their food, free of charge. Do this at once, and put the management of the building in charge of a committee of your citizens. The immigrant with ample means

will not need such assistance; but many will come with but small means, and many will have but little more capital than their muscle and energy. What little money they may have they can not afford to spend in hotel bills; they need it for their outfit. It is for these that I suggest to you to provide shelter. If you do that, the men will leave their families here while they are in search of land, and they will come back for their families and purchase their outfit here. They will become acquainted with you and you with them, and it will be an easy matter for you to keep their trade. If you take no steps to assist and help the new comers by doing, as I have suggested, the immigration will pass by and with it prosperity and wealth. Other towns will do what I now advise you to do. They will grow in size and prosperity; they will build up industries, although their advantages may not be equal to yours, while you will sit on the banks of the Spokane with nothing to do but to admire your fine site and magnificent water power. Rely upon nothing but your own thrift and energy, or else what should be a great help will become a curse to you. It is, after all, the people, and not the location that makes a city. The Lord helps those that help themselves.

The citizens of Spokane Falls have been prompt to act upon the suggestion of Mr. Schulze, and have already erected and properly furnished a building for the free use of immigrants.

WRONG ESTIMATES.

In view of the almost inevitable result from the rapid increase of population, producing an unnatural disturbance in the social and economical conditions of the business community, it is not only possible, but extremely probable, that a great many will form their estimate of the whole Territory from the phenomenal condition of things they find at this threshold of the country. Any such estimate will be unreasonable and unjust to the person forming it. Let the same number of people be suddenly set down in the heart of any of our more prosperous Western States, and the result would be no less disastrous. In fact there is far more elasticity to the commercial relations of a new country and more opportunities for expansion in the line of her limited industries. Our new friends should not wait for something to turn up, but go to work and create opportunities for themselves.

RAILWAY BUILDING.

The Northern Pacific main line is complete. The western terminus of the inland portion of the road is at Wallula, situated on the Columbia river, twelve miles below the mouth of Snake river. The road here forms a connection with the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's line through to Portland. From the

latter point the line is down the west side of the Columbia river to a point opposite Kalama. There is good reason to believe that within two months this section will be completed, and then the Territories of Idaho, Montana and Washington will have uninterrupted communication.

The road from Snake river eastward, follows a line well adapted for railways. It nearly divides by a diagonal northeasterly line, Eastern Washington Territory, and drains a country as capable of raising wheat as the famous Walla Walla region.

There is no doubt—since Mr. Villard has said it—that a branch of this road will be constructed to Rockford, lying in the midst of one of the most fertile grain belts in the upper country. The town of Rockford is about twenty-eight miles to the southeast,—a busy, thriving place. Other branches will probably radiate from Spokane Falls, and will include about 12,000 square miles of rich farming land, located as follows: The east half of Whitman county, three-quarters of Spokane, and one-third of Stevens counties, in Washington Territory, and one-fourth of North Idaho. One-third of the above, or nearly 4,000 square miles, would be tapped by the south branch, via the easy grade of Hangman creek to Farmington, Moscow and farther east. A second branch to the west from Spokane Falls to near Lake Chelan, would tap an additional one-third, or 4,000 square miles. A third branch, from Spokane Falls north to the Columbia river, near Kettle falls, would tap nearly 2,000 square miles; while the partly finished branch, to be extended from a point on the Northern Pacific line, forty miles east of Ainsworth, to Cplfax, would tap probably over 2,000 square miles. Here is an empire in itself, two-thirds of it lying in two compact bodies to the west and south of this point. Considerable of the land upon the south branch has been settled upon and cultivated from one to five years past, with the grand result of a total average yield for a series of years, or since its first cultivation, of over thirty bushels of wheat per acre, while the country west from Spokane Falls, extending over 130 miles, to near Lake Chelan, and south of the great bend of the Columbia, an average of over thirty miles in width, is a compact body of as fine farming land as exists upon this continent. The surface is less broken than the land to the south of the Falls, consisting of great easy swells. The soil is even richer than that of the average of the Palouse section, while the general

westerly inclination of this country towards the Columbia insures for it a much higher average prevailing temperature. This great fertile tract comprises an area equal in extent to that of the Walla Walla and Yakima valleys combined. The grade for a railway from Spokane Falls, furnished by a long, level ridge, which extends from this point for a distance of over seventy miles to the Grand Coulee, is exceptionally easy and economical of construction, while from thence on, nearly to Lake Chelan, the principal engineering difficulty encountered is the crossing of the Grand Coulee, over which a feasible route, or at least one no more difficult or expensive than the crossing of Hangman creek, has recently been discovered. This will eventually be the most important of the Northern Pacific's axial branches, as this section has of late been the favorite one for immigrants, who have located there in large numbers. Only as far west as the Great Bend the population now numbers over 2,500. Hence, 'tis evident the next great wave of immigration, which will be immeasurably larger than the two preceding ones to the Walla Walla and Palouse sections, will roll towards what is now known as the Big Bend country. The proposed branch road, eighty miles in length north to the Columbia river, near Kettle falls, or at the mouth of the Nehalem river, will also have exceptionally light grades, and is in every respect an easy and economical road to construct. At the above point of junction the road will tap 320 miles of continuous river navigation northwardly into British Columbia, tapping the Canadian Pacific and a rich mineral field several thousand square miles in extent, besides affording an outlet to the Little Spokane and Colville valleys, as well as large tracts of the finest quality of cedar and white pine upon the eastern slope of the Cascades.

The branch of the Northern Pacific railroad from Palouse Junction to the towns of Colfax, Moscow and Farmington, is being constructed and will be in full operation by the end of the present year.

In New York, recently, Mr. Villard stated to an officer in the army, that he would construct a railway from Spokane Falls to the Columbia north of Colville, using the incorporation articles and franchise granted an organized company in this city last year. Doubtless he has been influenced by the fact that the Canadian syndicate has succeeded in getting Parliament to adopt a more southerly route, called the Kicking Horse Pass, chosen by Major

Rogers, chief engineer of the mountain district of the Canadian Pacific, and which will bring the line to cross the Columbia twice, within 200 miles of Colville, and to which, and beyond, from the latter place, or Kettle Falls, there is a splendid river for the larger boats. For a long time supplies for the Canadian people must come through this city and the Colville valley. In all ways—geographically, topographically, the condition of Spokane river, as that relates to its crossing, its relation to other localities in Eastern Washington and to the Northern Pacific, as well as its commercial status,—Spokane Falls is the natural connecting point between San Francisco, Portland, the country south of us, and the great up-country.

There can be no doubt that the building and completion of the Grand Trunk Canada Pacific to the north of us, even through the Selkirk range, would have benefited this section and that lying between this point and the 49th parallel—benefitted it in a great degree—but that benefit is immeasurably increased now that the railway route has been changed to a southern, or the Columbia river route, and its building and completion comes not only directly in our neighborhood, but makes this part of Eastern Washington the basis of supplies. In all this there is something real solid and hopeful, not only as to the immediate, but to the more distant future. We do not assert that the great domain lying to the north of us, partly in British Columbia and partly in our own country, and pierced by the Canada Pacific, as an Arcadia, but we think it has always been undervalued by those who know little of it, and that it is full of great possibilities.

Capital is always seeking investment of this kind, and that a railway line between the Northern Pacific at this point and Colville, operating in conjunction with an Upper Columbia line of steamers, will be a matter of fact in the near future, there can be little if any doubt.

Track laying was commenced at Ainsworth, August, 1880, and the force worked in all 132 days—distance 149 miles. The following are some of the elevations on the main line: Spokane Falls, 1,907; Marshall, 2,115; Cheney, 2,342; Clifton, 1,989; Westwood, 2,219; 202d mile, 2,461; Prescott Lake, 2,215; Cocolala, 2,240; Sand Point, 2,056; Pack River, 2,056; Lightning Creek, 2,066; Cannon's, 2,086; Blue Creek, 2,100; Crossing, 295th mile, 2,215; and Martin's, 2,225.

MINERAL.

Up to the present writing, comparatively little has been done in this section, in the way of developing—what we certainly have—great mineral resources. We suppose that if the few ledges, worked in the country north of Spokane, or in the Pend d'Oreille country, were away off in Arizona, or in some bleak, inhospitable and rugged region, the rush of capital and labor would be a marvel of the mining age; but it is all within easy railway and steamer ride of Portland and "Frisco," it all lies awaiting the open-sesame of some far-seeing operator, to reveal and rifle the Aladdin-like caves of wealth. We fully believe that within five years, or less, there will be developed in this section quartz, gravel and placer diggings, which will equal in extent and productiveness any that have ever been developed in the same area in California, Nevada, or Utah. This prediction is based upon the results that have been reached from the smallest and most superficial labor, and the specimens constantly shown.

WESTERN DISTRICT LANDS.

The great bulk of the agricultural lands in Washington Territory are owned and conveyable only by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and it is pertinent to advert here to the policy of the managers in the disposal of such property. Prior to Sept., 1883, these lands were sold at the minimum price of \$2.60 per acre. Under the present system these farming lands are graded, and such prices affixed as shall be warranted by the quality of the soil, nature of surface, nearness to market, and such other considerations as naturally establish values. Exceptionally good lands are worth from three to five dollars per acre.

The emigrant can buy for cash or on time, as he may elect, the company making no discrimination in price. One-fifth of the purchase price must be paid upon delivery of the land. At the end of the year the purchaser pays the interest of seven per cent. for that twelve month. Each year thereafter the buyer pays one-fifth and interest to date, until the land is his own.

The conditions of the company, made to check the purchase of lands by speculators, are, to cultivate one-sixth of the land within two years of purchase. This cultivation means farming, in the general application of the word.

Towards actual settlers, the attitude of the company is one of exceptional liberality, and the rapid settling up of this territory is the best proof of the wisdom of such a policy.

HOW TO GET HERE.

Emigrants come by speedy and comfortable conveyance. The long and tedious journey by wagon roads, with its train of hardships and dangers, is numbered with past events, and a rich and smiling country, so long hidden in solitude, is now revealed to the world, and invites to occupation. The valuable part of our broad domain is now brought into direct intercourse with the eastern states by means of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

At San Francisco the traveler finds every three days a steamship ready to carry him to Portland, for \$20 in the cabin and \$10 in the steerage. At the latter city he can buy a ticket for Spokane Falls for \$21.70. The actual expense from San Francisco to this point—first class is \$45.00; second class, \$35.00. He can leave Portland every morning, except Sunday, at seven o'clock; making the journey between Portland and this city in twenty-four hours. The Union and Central Pacific roads have greatly reduced their second and third-class rates, and a man who is willing to travel cheap, and live a good deal in the lunch-basket style, can make the journey from New York, or any of the eastern cities, to Spokane Falls for one hundred dollars, or even less.

WHAT A HOME HERE COSTS.

The question is often asked: What does it cost to secure a home in Eastern Washington? That will depend very much on the kind of a home one wishes to get. The new beginner can be made comfortable on a very little, if satisfied to go slowly. A farmer, who has a pleasant looking place, gives us the following figures:

Fees for entering claim.....	\$14 00
Expenses visiting land office.....	2 00
Material for house, 16x18.....	45 00
Cooking-stove, crockeryware, half doz. chairs, table, two bedsteads	80 00
One yoke of cattle.....	125 00
Plow.....	23 00
Wagon.....	75 00

Flour (four persons, six months).....	30 00
Groceries.....	15 00
Cow	25 00
Fuel.....	30 00
Hogs, hoes, rakes, shovels, scythe, etc.....	40 00
Total.....	\$504 00

The first year he broke his land and grew sufficient wheat, potatoes and vegetables for his own use. He also worked for his neighbors to the amount of \$150, his time not being required on his own ranch. The second year he bought seed and a harrow for \$75, and that year paid for help to harvest his grain, \$75. He also worked out this year to the amount of \$100. At the end of the second year, his ranch stood him in at \$614, and he sold his crop for \$1,000, leaving him a balance of \$386, not counting his earnings from neighbors, \$250. In other words, this man, after paying for his farm in two years and securing a comfortable home, had a surplus of \$639 with which to build better buildings, clothe and educate his family.

UNITED STATES LAND LAWS.

The liberal provisions which have been made by the United States Government for acquiring public lands are to be found in the following summary of the acts of Congress relating to the subject:

Under the provisions of the "Homestead Law," every head of a family, male or female, or single man over twenty-one years of age, a citizen of the United States, or having declared his intention to become such, can enter, on payment of the registry fees, which range from \$5.50 to \$22, one hundred and sixty acres of government land, excepting lands bearing gold, silver, cinnabar or copper. After five years' continuous residence upon and improvement of the land, the government will give the claimant a perfect title.

Under the Pre-emption Law, persons who are qualified to take up land under the conditions applying to the homestead law, and who are not already in possession of three hundred and twenty acres in any of the States or Territories of the United States, may

"enter" and establish a pre-emption right, at the government land office of the district, on payment of a fee of \$3. In other words, any such person has the right to purchase a tract of one hundred and sixty acres, either within or without the limits of a railroad grant, at \$2.50 per acre in the former, and at \$1.25 per acre in the latter case. Where the tract is offered for sale by the government, the land must be paid for within thirteen months from the date of settlement, otherwise within thirty-three months. The United States land office for this section is located here. The immigrant will find local land agents of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company also in this city.

HOW TO VISIT OUTLYING PLACES.

Once here and desiring to visit the outlying country, the traveler has the choice of excellent private conveyance from three or four livery stables, or by stage and railway. He can go to Westwood by rail, 28 miles east; by the same conveyance to Cheney, 16 miles southwest; Sprague, 40 miles in the same direction; Colville, 75 miles north, by stage, six times each week; to Deep Creek Falls, half a day's journey west by stage; Cottonwood, a day's journey by the same conveyance; Spangle, half a day's journey to the southwest, taking in Rockford during the trip; go to Medical Lake by stage, eleven miles north of Cheney. Peone Prairie, Moran Prairie, White Bluffs, Hangman, and other excellent farming localities hard by, are only reached by private conveyance, at a very reasonable cost.

DRESS.

And just here let me insert a thought as to dress for this climate. In every part of this section everybody wears woolen underclothing all the year round. Now and then, in the middle of the day in summer, people dress themselves in light overclothing, but every careful person resumes heavier dress, and the men light overcoats, in the evening.

SPOKANE FALLS, PAST AND PRESENT.

PAST.

TEN or twelve years ago, a cabin or two, and a squatter's claim, represented Spokane Falls. The great river divided itself into half a dozen branches, and in almost every form of beauty rippled down the cascades, and went plunging over precipices; but out from its banks, then, there was scarcely a footprint of civilization, and it was long, weary miles to where the white man had gained a foothold. Two squatters, Seth R. Scranton and J. J. Downing, who, if we are correctly informed, carried on a horse-flesh business, hardly in keeping with good morals in trade, claimed ownership of the plateau, on which most of the town is now built. It was hypothetical, but in those days it was good, and when, on the 11th of May, 1873, James N. Glover, who, prompted by a spirit of adventure and frontierism, had journeyed from Oregon, rode into the camp by the Spokane, felt that this was a "promised land," and here he would raise his Ebenezer. The squatters declined to get up and dust, except upon the payment of

TWO HUNDRED TWENTY-DOLLAR GOLD PIECES.

That was a good deal of money in those days; a very great sum when hard earned. Besides, the Northern Pacific had been projected, and Mr. Glover had to take the risk of the plateau falling upon a railway section. Not only this, but he stood a show of having his hair lifted by the vagabond Indians, then quite plenty about the falls. But Mr. Glover watched the grand flow of water from a utilitarian stand-point, he had a vision of a bright, thrifty, busy city upon the banks of the river, a completed railway, and for himself a competence for later years, and the shining gold

slipped into the saddle bags of the squatters, and they rode away, leaving him in quiet possession. Then came days of hardship, and nights of anxiety on account of the savages; but by showing a determined mein to these vagabonds, an evident intention of protecting his rights, the days passed on without any conflict, until other white men found their way to this locality and joined hands to wrest from nature the promised opportunities and resources for homes, comfort and wealth. A Mr. Sheets this year surveyed the sections and mapped off the townships, and while Mr. Glover had opportunity to become possessed of the land lying chiefly in what is Havermale's addition, he chose that west of this, including the lower water-power sites.

In May, 1875, these pioneers were joined by Rev. S. G. Havermale, who emigrated from Illinois to Walla Walla, where he was pastor of the M. E. Church. He was made a presiding elder here, he pre-empted 160 acres which embraced what is now his addition to the city. His claim was in the form of a Z, the west line passing in a northwest direction from where he now resides to the river, crossing to the small island through the west end of what is now the lower mill dam. Mr. Havermale brought his family with him, with the exception of the daughter, now Mrs. Dr. Burch, of Walla Walla. His sons located at Moran Prairie, where they now reside. Mr. Havermale's coming was the pioneer effort of Methodism in this country. He preached to the few gathered here, and traveled a circuit which took in a very large scope of country, but in which few people resided.

Stirring times occurred here in 1877, the period of the Nez Perces war. Spokane Falls was not in the war path, but was crowded with savages, of different tribes, who were impudent and saucy, and jostled the few whites, at every opportunity. On the 13th of June, of that year, the Indian scare reached its height, and the settlers of the surrounding country came to town, with the people here, camping on the large island for a few days, when the anticipated danger passed, and the usual affairs of the town were resumed. In 1878, A. M. Cannon, then in mercantile business in Portland, and J. J. Browne, at one time superintendent of schools, in the same city, visited this country. They came as much in search of health in a recreative visit, as to spy out the land, but were so impressed with the beauty of the place and climate, and the outlook in a business point of view, that they at once struck

a bargain with J. N. Glover, purchasing one-half of his landed interest.

THE CITY NOW.

Spokane Falls is a very bright and busy city of ten or twelve hundred people, delightfully situated just where Spokane river divides itself into a half dozen or more branches and in every imaginable form of rounded beauty, swings around islands, ripples down cascades, plunges over precipices, and finally, after reuniting all its branches, makes a jubilant leap of sixty-five feet into the chasm below. We have seen Niagara and many other celebrated falls and cascades, but Spokane has forms and blendings of beauty we have never seen elsewhere. When it is studied from a utilitarian stand-point it is evidently the finest water-power on the continent.

The governor signed the bill incorporating the city, November 29, 1881, with the following city government: Mayor, Robert W. Forrest. Councilmen—A. M. Cannon, F. R. Moore, L. H. Whitehouse, W. C. Gray, S. G. Havermale, L. W. Rima, G. A. Davis. J. N. Glover is the present mayor.

The city has had a very marked growth during the past twenty months, and its importance as a commercial and educational centre is more thoroughly established than was ever anticipated by the most sanguine early settlers. It is already the distributing point for supplies for quite all the Spokane region, much of the Northern Idaho country, and for the Colville section.

East of this on the line of the Northern Pacific, there is no town of much importance till Missoula is reached, so that this city is likely to remain the chief place in this part of Eastern Washington. Like the American modern town, it is regularly laid out with broad streets running north and south, east and west, intersecting each other at right angles. When Mr. Villard, during his visit in October last, said, "This is the handsomest town-site I have met with since leaving the east," he stated what every stranger repeats who visits the place. The town-site is a gravelly plateau a mile long and a half mile wide, with an easy ascent from the river edge to the high wooded bluff south of the city, and a natural drainage from east to west, with the run of the river. For the most part, the inhabitants are eastern people of means, mostly, full of enterprise, energy and thrift, and a stranger in-

vited to one of the social gatherings, and judging by the manners, the sentiments expressed, or by the dress of ladies and gentlemen, could not distinguish any difference between this and the best society of eastern and western cities.

Spokane Falls never segregated that class generally found in isolated western settlements, and to-day can boast of having a society equal to almost any town or city of its size in the east. At the beginning of 1882 the people found themselves over the hurry of the frontier effort, with leisure, means and disposition at hand for the embellishment of their homes and grounds, and the exception is to find a citizen not engaged in planting trees and shrubbery, cultivating flowers, re-arranging the box-houses into tasty modern cottages, or converting them into really fine and handsome residences. Fences have been placed about most of the lots, lawns laid out, and every advantage taken of the natural surroundings to beautify. Within all these homes, those modern civilizers, music, books, pictures, newspapers, etc., are found in profusion. Spokane Falls has five churches and congregations: Methodist, Congregational, Baptist, Episcopalian and Catholic. All the denominations have churches. The Methodist Conference has located a college at this point, and it is the intention of the society to build up here an institution of learning to accommodate the Northwest. The Catholic people have also located a college or university here, which is to be a companion institution to the one at San Jose, California. One of the largest and best conducted public schools in Eastern Washington is thoroughly established here. It is also the location of the Rodney Morris school, Episcopalian, and the deservedly special pride of that denomination. It will be enlarged still more the coming season. An excellent public library is one of the agreeable features of the city. Two weekly newspapers, the *Review* and the *Chronicle*, are published here. The Masons have a strong lodge, also a Royal Arch Chapter, and there are lodges of the I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W., and I. O. C. F. The improvements are substantial, the business appearance striking, the residences neat, and some of them city-like in dimensions and style, and everything betokens a feeling and purpose of permanence. Unlike most of the towns in the Northwest, everything here is of a permanent character. The buildings are substantial; there is a fixed and settled sentiment among the business men, and better still, no department of

trade or commerce is overdone in this city. While other towns along the line of the Northern Pacific are over-crowded, and from five to ten years beyond the growth and needs of the adjacent country, Spokane Falls has simply kept even, and progressed with the growth and development of the surrounding country. There are wholesale and retail houses here doing an immense trade with the outer country; several of these merchants carrying stocks valued at from \$30,000 to \$70,000. Spokane Falls is the commercial center of all this part of the Territory, and nothing can take from her this supremacy but a short-sighted policy of her people, which they are not likely to adopt. The liberality of the citizens is proverbial. Less than one hundred of these citizens have given during the past year \$5,575 for a bridge across the river here; \$3,700 for the Catholic college; \$4,000 for the Methodist college, and several thousands of dollars for churches, schools and other public enterprises. There are six good hotels in Spokane Falls. Another large flouring mill will be completed this year. There is one in operation, also a large saw mill, a shingle mill, turning lathe, and machine shop.

And so the days of newness and isolation, during which a country's entire produce is required for home needs, have passed away for this part of the world, and our exports begin to amount to something. And with this newness have passed away all the inconveniences of the early days, and our people are living in the enjoyment of most of the luxuries of life.

WHAT THE TOURIST WILL FIND.

In locating town-sites, nature as engineer and architect performed perfect work at Spokane Falls—a labor of love. In the background she reared a wooded hill, and in the rock formations left many fantastic illustrations of her most frolicsome art. To the east she spread a magnificent valley, and trimmed it with the famous Coeur d'Alene range of mountains, rich in all the novel and imposing forms of architecture she has left to mark her history. To the west she built the Palisades of the Hangman, and so close are they that, in summer, one can distinguish the towering, tapering pines with their garb of green, here and there a dingle of white-blossomed cornel, canyons narrow and rugged, with high, perpendicular rocks, picturesque openings, and clear running streams. At the north boundary line of the city runs

the Spokane river, as fine a stream of water as ever man laid eyes upon; a clear, deep, running stream, fully 250 yards wide at any point within a mile of town, with a succession of falls, the last a single leap of sixty-three feet.

The river rises in the Cœur d'Alene mountains and courses down rapidly through a broad prairie trough, in a sink in the plain so far below the level, that at a little distance its course would be hidden if it were not for the tall pine trees that lift their heads above the edges of the natural wall, as if watching for expected foes. The beauty of Ladore, the poesy of Minnehaha and the majesty of Niagara are mingled in the falls of the Spokane, as, breaking abruptly away from the level upland, they bound forward over a steep incline, and are divided into several distinct cataracts by promontories of basaltic rock, around which the suds-white waters rush with busy pertinacity, their speed augmented by the impulse of the near-by mountains that is still strong within them as they surge, swell, rush, roar, sing, leap, dance, and do everything else but tarry, in their wild endeavors to meet the waters of the Columbia, and move on with them toward the distant ocean. Electricity may supersede the waterfalls of the Pacific Northwest as a motive power, but nothing else will preserve this sublimest of nature's beauties from the rapacity of human enterprise, or retain its pristine glory in unobstructed grandeur for the visual delectation of multitudes unborn.

This is a paradise for those who love the sport of rod and gun. The river swarms with delicious, gamey trout, and to catch them does not require more of a journey than five hundred yards from the principal hotel in town. In season, the river and lakes near by, afford rare sport for the duck hunter, while deer, prairie chickens, pheasants and grouse abound in the plains and wooded hills close by.

It is no exaggeration to say that Eastern Washington presents the combined landscapes of Switzerland and Italy, the highlands of Scotland and the English lake region, the whole forming a panorama capable of expressing every type and emotion of scenic beauty. No region can excel it in variety and grandeur; its undulating surface displaying the rolling prairie and the elevated plateau, the picturesque dingle and the dense forest, the brooklet and the mighty river, the ribbon-like fall and the seething cascade, the sloping, motion-giving hill and the towering mountain,

whose crest is enwreathed in garlands of perpetual snow. There is no end to the anomalies of nature in this grand stretch of country, of which Spokane Falls is alike the threshold, the gem, and a sub-specimen; and the tourist, to whom the fashionable haunts of the Atlantic states and the charming scenery of Europe are familiar, and who presumes from this fact that he has enjoyed all the scenic beauties of nature worth beholding, will readily learn how fallaciously he has reasoned, should his footsteps ever guide him to this part of the great Northwest.

Those who travel in quest of pleasure or health, will find here an area which, in serenity of climate, richness of color, variety of pastoral scenery, luxuriance of mountain shrubbery, extent of forests, nobleness of rivers and grandeur of snow-shrouded mountains, will compare with any in the world. Add to these a flora new and strange, and growing in almost tropical profusion, and there are presented all the attractions that can lure the invalid, artist, scientist, away from his chamber, studio or laboratory.

At Spokane Falls there is every element of agreeable and inspiring scenery. In the west is the region of the Palisades, to the east the Cœur d'Alenes, and down and out to the north, where the Colville country spreads a broad seventy miles, and beyond the eye catches a fine view of the Columbia peaks, whose snowy crests compete with heavy masses of fleecy cumulous clouds for supremacy. Surely, with the wooded islands in the river, the broad open lands fringed with hills, the swift-running stream, and the mountain peaks in the distance, there is all that can be desired. This grand scene, illumed by the mellow light of the evening sun, produces a picture which can not be excelled in color, breadth or motion. It presents, at a *coup d'œil*, contrasts of light and shade, tranquility and energy, action and repose; yet all blend harmoniously together.

The journey from the East to Puget Sound is one of the most attractive on the continent, if not in the world. From the moment the traveler leaves Chicago he experiences a constant change of the great natural features of the country. He passes through the Yellowstone country, with its famous Mount Washburn, from which is presented one of the grandest panoramas in the world; its wonderful Mammoth Springs, and beautiful stretch

of river and valley, on the summit of the Rockies; is whirled through the magnificent gorge of the famous Pend d'Oreille region; enters upon the Spokane country; climbs the Cascade Range, and passes out to the Pacific ocean—from ocean to ocean—a succession of feasts for the eyes, a season of rare enjoyment for the mind and heart of all mankind.



OUTLYING LOCALITIES.

COLVILLE.



WE have made a thorough examination of the country between Spokane Falls and Colville, and up the river to the little Dalles, and the valley far exceeds anticipations, and it has certainly been undervalued in the past. The valley is beautiful, large and fertile, and when a thrifty and enterprising population gets there, the area of available land will be doubled.

There are a number of other very pretty valleys about, and room for thousands of people, and in time this will be a choice spot, and is bound to prosper. The wagon road, built by Capt. Hunter, is excellent, but requires some work to make it perfect.

In the Colville valley they can raise almost everything. We never saw trees bearing more fruit than we saw there, and the flour of the valley is very celebrated for its excellent quality. The thing that has kept the valley back so long, is the fact that the lands have not all been surveyed, and no titles could be obtained.

Northwest of Moses Coulee there are three or four townships of good agricultural land, though water is scarce. Several living springs, however, have been found. The country is composed of light, rolling hills, covered with a luxuriant growth of bunch grass, with occasional patches of rye grass and white sage. West of the Coulees, distant four or five miles, there is abundance of timber suitable for log houses, fire wood and rails; while further off, on the Columbia, there is timber suitable for lumber. The banks of the Columbia are generally high, rocky and precipitous, with only a few places suitable for roads to the river. Northwest of the north end of the Grand Coulee there is an extensive

region suitable for grazing purposes, but it is too rocky and spotted for farming purposes. The rocks are granite and basaltic in their formation. There is a good country for wheat raising around Wild Goose Bill's location, which is between Camp Spokane on the east, and the Grand Coulee on the west. There is plenty of scrub pine in that region, with occasional bodies of fir, and patches of cottonwood. The pine and cottonwood make good fuel, and the fir can be converted into lumber and rails.

We heard that we had not been misinformed in reference to the fine timber up the Columbia. The mines bid fair to become famous. We can see no reason against, and every reason for putting a railroad up into this section of the country. It will certainly develop in such a manner that in a few years it will pay good dividends.

It is about eighty-five miles from Spokane Falls to Fort Colville, and on this road, and scattered throughout the valley, there are about 250 families. Chawelah lies between the two points, nearest to Colville, and is the home of Major Simms, one of the oldest and most efficient Indian agents in this country. Just now, Major Simms and Hon. Jas. O'Neil are developing a mine within five miles of Chawelah, which promises very profitable results. There is little doubt that the mapped-out and incorporated railway between Spokane Falls and Colville, or Kettle Falls, will be constructed within a year or two of this date. The road will open up the great Okanagan country lying west and north of the Columbia, embracing a region vast, an empire in itself, and rich as an agricultural, mineral and timber section. It is here that the Similkameen river mines are located, and which have been developed sufficiently to warrant the assertion that they are exceedingly rich.

The Moses' Reservation, 7,000 square miles of territory, lying west of the north bend of the Columbia, has been opened up to white settlement. In this region, lying north of Spokane Falls, and south of the 49th parallel, there are homes for tens of thousands of people.

SPANGLE.

Twenty odd houses makes the start of this town, located about half a day's travel to the southwest, and in the midst of a splendid tract of agricultural country, and in time there will be built

here a large and thriving place. It requires health and weight, courage and persistence, to succeed here as elsewhere, and immigrants must expect to be deprived of some of the luxuries of life, but before them is the certainty of future comfort and prosperity. The climate and resources are of the best, and Spangle will heartily welcome the stranger who comes to labor and join his mental and physical forces with those now there. There is less timber there than in this section, but the marked peculiarity of that is, that the higher lands are of equal if not greater fertility than the valleys, and as susceptible of easy cultivation. Upon these higher lands water for stock and household purposes is obtainable at an easy depth. Irrigation is wholly uncalled for, and never resorted to. The soil is composed of a rich, alluvial deposit, combined with basaltic ash of great depth, overlying a clay subsoil. The great productiveness of the soil here has given it an excellent reputation abroad.

CHENEY

The county seat of Spokane, is located on the Northern Pacific about sixteen miles southwest of this city. The real boom in Cheney commenced in the fall of 1880, and the town has grown very rapidly since, now having a resident population of about 1,000. Cheney is characterized by the hang-together, go-aheaditiveness of the people, and to this spirit is attributable the present enterprise of the place. The last legislature made it a county seat, and it is the location of the District and United States courts. Hon. Benjamin Cheney, of Boston, after whom the town was named, gave \$10,000, with which to erect and put into operation the "Cheney Academy," making of this place an educational center for the surrounding and tributary country. The Northern Pacific have built here a very large and handsome depot, in which is now established the local land office of the company, in charge of Mr. Newberry. The Congregational society have erected and finished a \$2,000 church building, of which Father Eells is pastor. The Methodist people have a chapel and a large congregation. The Baptists also have a church. Last year there was built at Cheney a large flouring mill, operated by steam power. The store buildings are large, permanent edifices; the residence good; hotel buildings commensurate, and the general appearance of the little city inviting. On the south the good farming land does not come up close to the town, but

after a belt of rocky country the farmer will find all the good land he may want, and still be within fair market distance. Stretching away to the north and northwest, there lies a body of tributary soil equal, in an agricultural sense, to any in this region of country; good homes for thousands of thrifty, enterprising farming people. This land is part railway and part government, and all the knowledge necessary to locating it can be had in Cheney.

MEDICAL LAKE.

In the midst of the fine scope of country north of Cheney and west of Spokane Falls, is situated the town of Medical Lake. Medical Lake is not the only health resort in this Territory, but it is the only one in this immediate section, and the curative powers of the waters are already famed. The lake here has an excellent temperature for a thermal spring, and is doubtless good for rheumatic, cutaneous and kindred diseases. Besides, a double cure may be effected, for if the invalid be not immediately cured by the waters of the spring or lake, let him still remain, and he surely will be by the subtle influences of the Eastern Washington climate. The town is growing rapidly and is the trading point for a large area of rich farming land.

SPRAGUE.

The new city of Sprague is on the line of the Northern Pacific, about forty miles southwest of here and three or four hours' run from Ainsworth. A year ago, anybody could have bought the town-site of Sprague for \$500; to-day ordinary size lots bring that sum. The reason for this rapid rise and the up-building of the town is, that the company shops and headquarter buildings are located at this point. These buildings are about as extensive as as those of the Central Pacific at Sacramento, California, and employ between two and three hundred men, the salaries paid aggregating a large sum annually, and creating a permanent money circulation. The headquarters, or general office building, is the finest owned by the company in the Northwest, and is occupied by the officials in all the departments. And it is possible that a branch into the Big Bend and Crab Creek region may go out from Sprague. There are seven large general merchandise stores, and other features of business. Handsome residences are going up in all directions. Immigrants are arriving daily, and

the country is at present settling up very fast, and there is plenty of room for more, all the way over to the Big Bend of the Columbia river, a country which for wheat can not be surpassed.

Sprague is the natural outlet for all the Big Bend and Crab Creek country, lying north. This region is attracting the attention of immigrants, as along that large district of rich wheat and grass lands there is sufficient timber for farm purposes. Some of it is a little remote from market, but that will soon be remedied. This district contains 80,000 acres of as fertile farming land as there is to be found anywhere in this Territory. It abounds with pure living streams, and the black pine is not far distant in abundance. But little of this land has as yet been taken, hence thousands of settlers can find room. Part of the land is railroad and the balance government. The Indians have raised good corn here, as the locality is exempt from frosts. In all of these large districts harvest machinery can work well. The meats and wool of these districts, are superior. Bunch-grass beef and mutton is proverbially good. Immense numbers of horses and mules are raised here, and they are of strong body, hardy, and supply Western Oregon and Washington Territory with many valuable work and riding horses.

At Sprague the immigrant will find good accommodations at reasonable rates; ascertain reliable information as to the farming country to the north and south; find conveyance to all neighboring points, and be gladly welcomed—if he intends to help—by the people. Idlers and bummers, who hang to the skirts of decent people, and who live by their wits, had better give Sprague a wide berth. Both Methodist and Episcopal denominations have churches at Sprague. A good school is established here.

WESTWOOD.

The town of Westwood is in Idaho, but being only twenty-eight miles away, it is tributary to Spokane Falls, and we have been in the habit of considering it a part and parcel of the Spokane country.

When a town is passing through the disease of infancy, one of the symptoms is self-conceit; but Westwood is an exception to this, as a rule. The citizens are proud of their town, now the county seat of Kootenai, Idaho, but it is a conservative and a very just pride. The location is an admirable one, and the out-

look for its future prosperity and rapid growth exceedingly good. The town is situated at the southern base of a range of wooded mountains, and upon an elevated bench, overlooking a stretch of prairie land fifteen miles long by eight miles wide, rich bunch-grass land, black loam and light gravel. At the base of the mountain, and along the northern boundary of the prairie land, water is plenty. Half a dozen miles east lies Eight-mile prairie. Ten miles to the southeast is Cœur d'Alene, the finest military post in the United States, and the head waters of the Spokane river. Lake Pend d'Oreille is within a four hour journey. With the exception of a few scattered farms located adjacent to Westwood, all this fine farming land is in the possession of the railway company or government, and may be had at the usual low rates. For the farmer, few localities, either in Washington or Idaho, present a more promising outlook than that about Westwood. The town is fairly under way, and judging by the enterprise and energy so far exhibited by the citizens, it will soon be winning its way to the front rank among busy, thrifty places in this region.

Westwood is within twenty-four hours of Portland, and in the possession of daily mail and express service. One of the largest breweries in the Northwest has been established here, and already the beer made is famous throughout the country. Altogether, Westwood is one of the most promising settlements in the upper country, and will attract much of the immigration to this section, during the coming season.

The county of Kootenai was organized last year, and financially speaking, is in excellent condition. It is probable that when Washington is admitted as a state Northern Idaho will be annexed.

ROCKFORD.

Southwest of this city, about twenty-eight miles by a good wagon road, and which will probably be supplanted by a branch of the Northern Pacific, lies Rockford, a thriving, bustling little town, in the very heart of one of the best grain growing and grain producing belts in Eastern Washington. The crop results in this section, last season, were something wonderful; almost marvelous. Wheat, 35 and 40 bushels to the acre; oats, 85 to 95 bushels;

barley, 35 to 40; timothy growing five feet seven inches. No section in Eastern Washington is settling up more rapidly than this at Rockford. And, what is still better, the class of people coming, and already there, are such as add moral, social, and financial strength to a community. Last year a large number of people from the East, some from Delaware county, New York, have settled about Rockford, Spokane county. These people express themselves as entirely satisfied, and are inducing others to come. With or without railroad connection, Rockford will soon become one of the most important localities in Eastern Washington. There are saw and grist mills there, general merchandise and farming implement store, shops, hotels, and other commercial features. There are excellent schools, a number of religious societies, and secret orders in and about Rockford.

INDIANS.

As we want to say a word here about the Indians generally. It is opportune to write that the Cœur d'Alenes, who inhabit a reservation near Rockford, are giving the finishing touches to the handsomest church and residence for the Fathers in this section of the country. In the building of the church and residence they have used about 300,000 feet of lumber. A 900 pound bell of fine tone has been secured for the church. The Secretary of the Interior having declined to make an appropriation to rebuild the school-house, burned last winter, Chief Saltise and his people intend to do it out of their own funds.

The Cœur d'Alenes are model and extensive farmers, and are just now putting in a very large crop of spring grain. Their increase of acreage this year over last will be fully sixty per cent. They are in possession of the most improved implements, and are industrious workers.

Among a certain class of people in the East, there prevails an idea that Indians are plenty in these parts, and that there is more or less danger in their company. To settle this matter, we will say, that so far as their savage qualities are concerned, or their ability to do harm to the whites, our Spokanes, and other tribes near here, are on a par with the supe-Indians playing in the eastern theaters. Their peculiarities, and their lounging laziness, add a picturesqueness to our city on summer evenings. They furnish our Isaac Waltons with fish-bait, now and then offer

trout for sale, but as a general thing are too lazy for even this slight labor.

OTHER LOCALITIES.

Besides the localities already given, we invite the immigrant to Deep Creek Falls and Cottonwood, both in the immediate vicinity of Spokane Falls, and surrounded by an exceedingly rich agricultural country. At the first-named place there is a mill, store and other commercial features, and at the latter a store and postoffice. A great many California people have recently settled at Cottonwood, and are thoroughly satisfied with their change.

Peone Prairie, within twelve miles of Spokane Falls, northeast, is one of the finest farming sections hereabouts. We have already given grain results there, and these tell the story. This locality is rapidly settling up, though there are some fine farms yet to be had.

Moran Prairie is about five miles southeast from this city, and the land there in productiveness will compare favorably with any section in this part of the Territory. In another part of this book we have mentioned the fruit growth out there. The same remarks will apply to White Bluff, Hangman Creek and Rock Creek localities.

And to sum up, it may be safely stated that Eastern Washington Territory contains 20,000,000 acres of grain, prairie, bunch-grass and timber lands, which can be taken by settlers. The great plateau of the Columbia is purely an agricultural region, exceedingly productive, and affording also vast range for cattle, sheep and horses, and to those who come in to labor this part of it offers more inducement, present and prospective, than any other region in the great northwest. There are, indeed, wonderful fortunes, and honorable ones, too, lying within the reach of those who are willing to trust the promise of this vast domain. Young men, or those with families, who are in cities, are overcrowded and overburdened, willing to work hard and deny themselves many of the luxuries attainable in the cities east, for five years, can secure for themselves a home as fair and valuable as any that charms the eyes of travelers through the old-settled and far-famed valleys of Ohio and New York. And it is a good place to make a home; the speculative mania in stocks does not pene-

trate here; the encounterings teach men discipline; individuality is regained; tact and talent is appreciated outside your own family circle; you are identified closely with the best interests of the locality; boys and girls who grow up here will be brave, self-reliant, modest, loyal and industrious, such as mature into true and patriotic men and women. And so this country, and especially this locality, will impress all visitors deeply in many ways. Life is very new, yet in some respects very old; good and steady habits of life and business from the old settlements, grafted to a new and vigorous one; civilization thoroughly organized, ready to wrest from nature every beneficial result; somewhat cosmopolitan, yet supremely American, in which the flavor of the older states can be tasted above all other local elements. And so we find these people, and especially the leading men and women, busy with that flexibility and adaptability of the race, not more in looking after their individual interests than in seeking ways and means for the advancement of the general welfare. While they cordially greet men of capital and muscle, they invest and reinvest their own as though no help was to ever come from the outside world, and there is much in the present prosperity and the rich promises of the near future that is gratifying to them and those who are interested in the upbuilding of the northwest.

THE TERRITORY AS A WHOLE.

Washington Territory is 350 miles long, east and west, and 200 miles wide, north and south. It extends from the Pacific ocean to Idaho, and from British Columbia to Oregon. It contains 69,994 square miles, or 44,795,000 acres of land. Its surface is diversified by mountain, valley and plain, more than two-thirds being sufficiently level for settlement and cultivation. Of its lands, 35,000,000 acres can be farmed, of which 20,000,000 acres are timber lands; 5,000,000 acres rich alluvial bottom lands; 10,000,000 prairie and plains, and 9,796,000 covered with water.

The exports by ship of the past twelve months have been about 100,000 tons agricultural produce, 200,000 tons coal and 500,000 tons of lumber, or an average of eight tons for every man, woman and child of our 100,000 inhabitants. All this, besides oysters,

salmon, furniture, barrel material, furs and skins, animals, etc., aggregating in value at least one million dollars. This is a people of producers, and their products go direct to the consumers in California, Mexico, South America, Hawaii, Australia, China, Great Britain, the Atlantic states, etc., though too often under the guise of produce of Oregon.

It is hardly possible for one coming here to miss it. A thousand chances are open. Trade is nowhere better. The times are good, and money plenty and cheap. Wages are high, and land can be had for the asking. Lumbermen, coal miners, bricklayers, carpenters, painters, mechanics and laborers of all kinds are wanted, as well as men of business, brains and money. There are at present but 140,000 of us, while there is room for 10,000,000.

Of course, it does not need to be said that the settling up of new districts, and the construction of additional railroad lines, create openings for trade continually. This retail trade is now supplied from wholesale houses in Portland and San Francisco. The opportunity for business enterprise includes the establishment of wholesale houses at suitable points, down to the opening of retail stores in the remote districts of a country that possesses more territory than the six New England States and New York and Pennsylvania all combined. There is no portion of our continent that to-day offers greater rewards for investment of business capital.

Public sentiment has turned the tide of immigration this way, and the stronger argument of example encourages to this end. Where a few have gone and been made content, more will follow. It is safe to say that every immigrant that finds his way to the Spokane country, is certain to have some other or others upon whom his influence will be exercised until that other, or the others, join him here. This alone will bring thousands.

And without any reservation, without any qualification of any kind, we believe these thousands and tens of thousands should come, since we know that the change from the over-crowded districts of the East, or the states we have named, will be beneficial to them. To the farmer we can present the three essential conditions—a climate just warm enough to ripen crops, and secure the comfort of man and beast; a soil of more than the average fertility, and the moisture to make that soil productive.

To the capitalist, we offer hundreds of avenues for the investment of his money, avenues that are safer and more profitable than any he can command anywhere in the East.

To the mechanic, we present that source of all good luck, labor, plenty of it and reasonable wages, as he will see in another portion of this pamphlet. The same good prospect awaits the laborer, and for the professional man, there are opportunities for position and honor.

To all people who expect to labor; who expect to begin with energy and to keep it up, until a competence is gained; who will add moral, social, industrial and financial strength to the community, those now here extend a hearty welcome. Wit-living individuals had better give this country a wide berth.

And it is a good country to come to, because it is one of not only great possibilities but probabilities. There is about it something real, solid, hopeful. To those in Eastern States, unused to the bustle of frontier life and ignorant of the causes at work to produce these effects, our pen pictures may seem flashy and highly tinted, but if they should come to the Spokane country and see for themselves, to study the topography of the country and observe the busy life of the average valleyite for one summer, it will not only seem possible, but the probable result will be that their imagination will be exhausted and their mind wearied with its contemplation. During the next quarter of a century, here will be the theater of the most stupendous public and private enterprise, which ever the world saw. Fortunes will be made, and the children of another generation will enjoy the luxuries of limitless wealth. Careful investments now, while the opportunities are presented, can not fail to be profitable. Cities yet unborn will be built and populated where now the prairie is unbroken. The history of the development of the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and others, will be repeated here. It must be so, and the events of the next ten years will convince the doubting of the truth. There is no other country as the Spokane, so near to market and so fertile, where the land can be had for the asking. There is, in fact, no other prairie country in the great northwest that is not already cultivated, and in the light of this fact, what argument is there against its rapid settlement? Time will show to men where they might have made fortunes here,

and where they could have secured a competency for their declining years. It is now time to look at the matter without hesitation. The doubtful period is past. Others have gone through the period of anxiety, and the thorns of pioneering are removed. There is nothing now but to come in and occupy the land, rejoice in its prosperity and watch its career so well begun.

We are prosperous now. A country always prospers where the demand for labor, at good prices, is equal to the supply. Just now there is not, so far as we know, an able-bodied man in this country, who wants work and can not find it; unskilled and mechanical labor is in demand, not only along the line of the railway, but among our own citizens. The merchants here and at points in the adjacent country, tell us that business is unprecedentedly good; their cash sales being almost phenomenal. Here, every one may not have an abundance of money, but you find every one with an amount which enables him to pay as he goes, and provide for the future. The exception is to meet a man, entitled to the credit of being known as an enterprising citizen, who does not take a hopeful view of the prospect. There is no reason for doubting a continuance of this prosperity for years to come. With a country great in its extent and natural resources, local railways to be constructed, and the incoming enterprises where capital will be invested, there is really no prospect that the labor market will be overstocked here for many years to come. The most hopeful fact to go on record to-day is, that all our industrial enterprises are paying, and paying well. It would be difficult to find a single exception.





